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(54) **ABSORBENT ARTICLE HAVING SELECTIVELY ALTERABLE DIMENSIONS**  
**DIMENSIONAL ANPASSBARER ABSORBIERENDER ARTIKEL**  
**ARTICLE ABSORBANT A DIMENSIONS MODIFIABLES SELECTIVEMENT**

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(56) References cited:  
**EP-A- 0 405 403** **US-A- 4 597 759**

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## Description

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to absorbent articles such as sanitary napkins, pantliners, and incontinence pads. More particularly, the present invention relates to absorbent articles, particularly pantliners, that can have portions thereof removed or otherwise manipulated to change, and preferably reduce, the dimensions of the absorbent article.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Absorbent articles such as sanitary napkins and pantliners are well known for their use in absorbing and retaining liquid discharges from the human body. Sanitary napkins are used principally during a woman's menstrual period to contain menses and other vaginal discharges so as to protect garments from soiling. However, many women experience frequent or daily, light vaginal discharges between their menstrual periods. While sanitary napkins are an efficient way to deal with the problem, products such as pantliners (or "panty liners") have been developed specifically to protect a woman's garments from soiling due to these light discharges and to provide supplemental protection for garments when other catamenial products are used during the menstrual period.

[0003] Pantliners are generally small in size, absorbent and comfortable to use. Generally, pantliners are intended to be affixed to the crotch region of the user's undergarment and comprise an absorbent core, a topsheet, and an impermeable backsheet located on the pantliner's garment-facing side that acts as a fluid barrier to absorbed body liquids to protect the user's garments from staining. Examples of pantliners are described in U.S. Patent 4,681,578 entitled "Pantliner With Ventilation Areas" issued to Anderson, et al. on July 21, 1987; U.S. Patent 4,738,676 entitled "Pantliner" issued to Osborn on April 19, 1988; PCT Publication No. WO 96/10974 entitled "Flexible and Stretchable Absorbent Articles and Their Fixation To Undergarments", published in the name of Querqui on April 18, 1996; PCT Publication No. WO 96/14034 entitled "Breathable Backsheet Design for Disposable Absorbent Articles", published in the name of Depner, et al. on May 17, 1996; PCT Publication No. WO 96/14036 entitled "Flexible and Breathable Absorbent Articles and Their Fixation to Undergarments", published in the name of Hirsch on May 17, 1996; PCT Publication No. WO 96/14036 entitled "Flexible and Water Vapour Permeable Absorbent Articles and Their Fixation to Undergarments", published in the name of Querqui on May 17, 1996; and in PCT Publication No. WO 96/14037 entitled "Breathable Dual Layer Backsheet Design for Disposable Absorbent Articles", published in the name of Depner, et al. on May 17, 1996.

[0004] Currently, pantliners must fit a wide variety of individual panty sizes. In addition, there are a wide variety of panty styles. Thus, even if a woman has panties that are of only one size, it is likely that she will have more than one style of panty. Since the dimensions of the different styles of panties available, particularly the panty crotch dimensions thereof, can vary widely, pantliners used by each wearer must often fit a variety of individual panty styles. Further, there are also significant differences in the styles of panties worn by women in different geographies.

[0005] Thus, a need exists for an absorbent article, particularly a pantliner, that can be adjusted in size by a wearer to fit individual panty sizes and styles.

[0006] It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide an absorbent article, particularly a pantliner, that can be adjusted in size by a wearer to fit individual panty sizes and styles.

[0007] This and other objects of the present invention will be more readily apparent when considered in reference to the following description and when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention relates to absorbent articles such as sanitary napkins, pantliners, and incontinence pads. More particularly, the present invention relates to absorbent articles, particularly pantliners, that can have portions thereof removed or otherwise manipulated to change, and particularly reduce, the dimensions of the absorbent article so that they can fit a variety of panty sizes and styles.

[0009] The absorbent article comprises a liquid pervious topsheet, a liquid impervious backsheet joined to the topsheet, and an absorbent core positioned between the topsheet and the backsheet. The absorbent article can be adjusted in size by a wearer to fit their individual panty size. In a preferred embodiment, the absorbent article is a pantliner, and the means for adjusting the size of the absorbent article comprises at least one perforation line that is located so that a portion of said absorbent article is outboard of the perforation line. The absorbent article is adjusted in size by tearing the absorbent article along the perforation line and removing the portion of the absorbent article outboard of the perforation line.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] While the specification concludes with claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which is regarded as forming the present invention, it is believed that the invention will be better understood from the following description which is taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0011] FIG. 1 is a top plan view of a pantliner of the

present invention.

[0012] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in FIG. 1 taken along line 2-2 of FIG. 1.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0013] FIGS. 1 and 2 show one preferred embodiment of a disposable absorbent article of the present invention, pantiliner 20. As used herein, the term "absorbent article" refers to devices which absorb and contain body exudates, and, more specifically, refers to devices which are placed against or in proximity to the body of the wearer to absorb and contain the various exudates discharged from the body. The term "disposable" is used herein to describe absorbent articles which are not intended to be laundered or otherwise restored or reused as an absorbent article (i.e., they are intended to be discarded after a single use, and, preferably, to be recycled, composted or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally compatible manner).

[0014] The pantiliner 20 has two surfaces, a liquid pervious body-contacting surface or "body surface" 20A and a liquid impervious garment surface 20B. The pantiliner 20 is shown in FIG. 1 as viewed from its body surface 20A. The body surface 20A is intended to be worn adjacent to the body of the wearer. The garment surface 20B of the pantiliner 20 (shown in FIG. 2) is on the opposite side and is intended to be placed adjacent to the wearer's undergarments when the pantiliner 20 is worn. The pantiliner 20 has two spaced apart longitudinal edges 22, two spaced apart transverse or end edges (or "ends") 24, which together form the periphery 26 of the pantiliner 20.

[0015] The pantiliner 20 has two centerlines, a longitudinal centerline L and a transverse centerline T. The term "longitudinal", as used herein, refers to a line, axis or direction in the plane of the pantiliner 20 that is generally aligned with (e.g., approximately parallel to) a vertical plane which bisects a standing wearer into left and right body halves when the pantiliner 20 is worn. The terms "transverse" or "lateral" used herein, are interchangeable, and refer to a line, axis or direction which lies within the plane of the pantiliner 20 that is generally perpendicular to the longitudinal direction. It should be understood that the pantiliner 20 shown in the drawings is merely one preferred embodiment, and that the present invention is not limited to absorbent articles of the type or having the specific configuration shown in the drawings.

[0016] The pantiliner 20 comprises a base pantiliner 20C and several removable sections (described in greater detail below). The base pantiliner 20C comprises that portion of the pantiliner that remains after all the removable sections have been removed. The pantiliner 20 of the present invention, thus, comprises the base pantiliner 20C and the removable sections. FIG. 2 shows the individual components of the pantiliner 20 of the present invention. The pantiliner 20 generally com-

prises at least three primary components. These include a liquid pervious topsheet 28, a liquid impervious backsheet 30, and an absorbent core 32 positioned between the topsheet 28 and the backsheet 30.

5 [0017] The topsheet 28 is compliant, soft feeling, and non-irritating to the wearer's skin. Further, the topsheet 28 is liquid pervious permitting liquids (e.g., menses and/or urine) to readily penetrate through its thickness. A suitable topsheet 28 may be manufactured from a wide range of materials such as cellulosic fibrous structures (as described below); woven and nonwoven materials; polymeric materials such as apertured formed thermoplastic films, apertured plastic films, and hydro-  
10 formed thermoplastic films; porous foams; reticulated foams; reticulated thermoplastic films; and thermoplastic scrims. Suitable woven and nonwoven materials can be comprised of natural fibers (e.g., wood or cotton fibers), synthetic fibers (e.g., polymeric fibers such as polyester, polypropylene, or polyethylene fibers) or from a combination of natural and synthetic fibers.

20 [0018] Apertured formed films are often preferred for the topsheet because they are pervious to body exudates and, if properly apertured, have a reduced tendency to allow liquids to pass back through and rewet the wearer's skin. Thus, the surface of the formed film which is in contact with the body remains dry, thereby reducing body soiling and creating a more comfortable feel for the wearer. Suitable formed films are described in U.S. Patent 3,929,135, entitled "Absorptive Structures Having Tapered Capillaries", which issued to Thompson on December 30, 1975; U.S. Patent 4,324,246 entitled "Disposable Absorbent Article Having A Stain Resistant Topsheet", which issued to Mul-  
25 lane, et al. on April 13, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,342,314 entitled "Resilient Plastic Web Exhibiting Fiber-Like Properties", which issued to Radel, et al. on August 3, 1982; U.S. Patent 4,463,045 entitled "Macroscopically Expanded Three-Dimensional Plastic Web Exhibiting Non-Glossy Visible Surface and Cloth-Like Tactile Impres-  
30 sion", which issued to Ahr, et al. on July 31, 1984; and U.S. 5,006,394 "Multilayer Polymeric Film" issued to Baird on April 9, 1991. Preferred apertured film topsheets are described in one or more of the above patents and marketed on sanitary napkins by The Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, Ohio as "DRI-WEAVE" topsheets.

35 [0019] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the body surface of the topsheet 28 is hydrophilic so as to help liquid to transfer through the topsheet 28 faster than if the body surface was not hydrophilic. This diminishes the likelihood that menstrual fluid will flow off the topsheet rather than flowing into and being absorbed by the absorbent core. The body surface of the topsheet 28 can be made hydrophilic by treating it with a surfactant in any of the manners described in U.S. Patent 4,950,254 issued to Osborn.

40 [0020] The absorbent core 32 may be any absorbent means which is capable of absorbing or retaining liquids

(e.g., menses and/or urine). The absorbent core 32 may be manufactured in a wide variety of sizes and shapes (e.g., rectangular, oval, hourglass, dog bone, asymmetric, etc.) and from a wide variety of liquid-absorbent materials commonly used in pantliners, sanitary napkins, and other absorbent articles. One commonly used absorbent material in pantliners, is comminuted wood pulp which is generally referred to as airfelt. Examples of other suitable absorbent materials include creped cellulose wadding; meltblown polymers including coform; chemically stiffened, modified or cross-linked cellulosic fibers; synthetic fibers such as crimped polyester fibers; peat moss; tissue including tissue wraps and tissue laminates; absorbent foams; absorbent sponges; superabsorbent polymers; absorbent gelling materials; or any equivalent material or combinations of materials, or mixtures of these. The configuration and construction of the absorbent core may also be varied (e.g., the absorbent core may have varying caliper zones), hydrophilic gradients, superabsorbent gradients, or lower density and lower average basis weight acquisition zones; or may comprise one or more layers or structures). The total absorbent capacity of the absorbent core should, however, be compatible with the design loading and the intended use of the absorbent article. Further, the size and absorbent capacity of the absorbent core may be varied to accommodate different uses such as incontinence pads, pantliners, regular sanitary napkins, or overnight sanitary napkins.

**[0021]** The backsheet 30 is impervious to liquids (e.g., menses and/or urine) and is preferably manufactured from a thin plastic film, although other flexible liquid impervious materials may also be used. As used herein, the term "flexible" refers to materials which are compliant and will readily conform to the general shape and contours of the human body. The backsheet 30 prevents the exudates absorbed and contained in the absorbent core 32 from wetting articles which contact the pantliner 20 such as pants, pajamas and undergarments. The backsheet 30 may thus comprise a woven or nonwoven material, polymeric films such as thermoplastic films of polyethylene or polypropylene, or composite materials such as a film-coated nonwoven material. Preferably, the backsheet 30 is a polyethylene film having a thickness of from about 0.012 mm (0.5 mil) to about 0.051 mm (2.0 mils). Exemplary polyethylene films are manufactured by Clopay Corporation of Cincinnati, Ohio, under the designation DH 226. The backsheet may also be embossed and/or matte finished to provide a more clothlike appearance. Further, the backsheet 30 may permit vapors to escape from the absorbent core 32 (i.e., it may be breathable) while still preventing exudates from passing through the backsheet 30.

**[0022]** In the preferred embodiment shown in the drawings, the topsheet 28 comprises a cellulosic fibrous structure. A preferred cellulosic fibrous structure is provided with two (or more) regions, one of which is a network region which is essentially continuous, macro-

scopically monoplanar, and is formed into a preselected pattern. The other region comprises discrete low density zones or apertures. A suitable cellulosic fibrous structure is one that is made according to the description of U.S. Patent 4,514,345, issued to Johnson, et al. in Columns 8-9 using the foraminous member shown in Fig. 4 of the Johnson, et al. patent. Other suitable cellulosic structures can be made according to the description in U.S. Patent 5,425,025 issued to Trokhan, et al. In this preferred embodiment, the absorbent core 32 comprises two layers of 35 pound basis weight Ft. Howard tissue obtained from Fort Howard Corporation of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Other suitable tissues can be obtained from Merfin Hygiene Products Ltd., Delta, BC, Canada. The backsheet 30 preferably comprises a sheet of Clopay DH 226 polyethylene film. The topsheet 28, the backsheet 30, and the absorbent core 32 may be assembled in a variety of configurations known in the art (including so called "sandwich" products and "tube" products).

**[0023]** The topsheet 28 and the backsheet 30 are positioned adjacent the body surface and the garment surface, respectively, of the absorbent core 32 and are preferably joined thereto and to each other by attachment means such as those well known in the art. For example, the topsheet 28 and/or the backsheet 30 may be secured to the absorbent core 32 or to each other by a uniform continuous layer of adhesive, a patterned layer of adhesive, or an array of separate lines, spirals, or spots of adhesive. Adhesives which have been found to be satisfactory are manufactured by H. B. Fuller Company of St. Paul, Minnesota under the designation HL-1258 or H-2031. The attachment means will preferably comprise an open pattern network of filaments of adhesive as is disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,573,986 entitled "Disposable Waste-Containment Garment", which issued to Minetola, et al. on March 4, 1986. An exemplary attachment means of an open pattern network of filaments comprises several lines of adhesive filaments swirled into a spiral pattern such as illustrated by the apparatus and method shown in U.S. Patent 3,911,173 issued to Sprague, Jr. on October 7, 1975; U.S. Patent 4,785,996 issued to Ziecker, et al. on November 22, 1978; and U.S. Patent 4,842,666 issued to Werenicz on June 27, 1989. Alternatively, the attachment means may comprise heat bonds, pressure bonds, ultrasonic bonds, dynamic mechanical bonds, or any other suitable attachment means or combinations of these attachment means as are known in the art.

**[0024]** The garment surface 20B of the pantliner 20 may include, and preferably does include, a fastener for attaching the pantliner to the wearer's undergarment. Figure 2 shows the panty fastener 34 that is adapted to secure the pantliner 20 to the crotch region of an undergarment. Any types of fasteners known in the art can be used. Fasteners comprising adhesives have been found to work well for this purpose, with pressure-sensitive adhesives being preferred. The panty fastener 34 can be provided in any suitable configuration. In the pre-

ferred embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the panty fastener 34 covers substantially all of the backsheet 30. Before the pantliner 20 is placed in use, if an adhesive fastener is used, the adhesive is typically covered with a removable cover strip or release liner 36 in order to keep the adhesive from sticking to a surface other than the crotch portion of the panty prior to use. Suitable release liners are described in the U.S. Patent 4,917,697.

[0025] The pantliner 20 can be of any suitable size and shape. Preferably, in the embodiment shown in the drawings, the base pantliner 20C is about 163 mm long as measured in the longitudinal direction, and about 51 mm wide (measured in the transverse direction) at its narrowest point. The overall pantliner 20 is about 185 mm long as measured in the longitudinal direction, and about 73 mm wide at its narrowest point.

[0026] The pantliner 20 has portions or sections thereof that can be removed, or otherwise manipulated by the user to change, and particularly to reduce, the dimensions of the pantliner 20. In the embodiment shown in the drawings, the pantliner 20 is provided with a plurality of perforations arranged in the form of perforation lines, designated generally by reference number 38. Preferably, the perforation lines 38 in this embodiment comprise two perforation lines, comprising a first (or "inner") perforation line 40 and a second (or "outer") perforation line 42. The first and second perforation lines 40 and 42 may be provided in any suitable configuration. Preferably, the perforation lines are provided in the same general configuration as the periphery 26 of the pantliner. In the preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 1, the inner perforation line 40 is spaced a distance of about 10 mm inward (or "inboard") from the periphery 26 of the pantliner. The outer perforation line 42 is spaced a distance of about 5 mm inward from the periphery 26 of the pantliner 20. The pantliner 20 can, thus, be adjusted in size about 20 mm in its longitudinal dimension and in its transverse dimension. In other embodiments, the size of the pantliner (or other absorbent article) can be adjusted in any other suitable amounts.

[0027] The perforation lines 38 are preferably comprised of a plurality of spaced apart slits. The slits should be long enough to allow easy tearing and removal of the portions of the pantliner located outboard of the perforation lines (designated generally by reference number 44) without leaving ragged edges along the sides of the pantliner after removal of the outer portions. The perforation lines 38 preferably extend completely through the pantliner 20 and any release paper 36 covering the panty fastener 34 on the garment-facing side thereof 20B. In other embodiments, however, the perforation lines need not be formed into the release paper 36 so that the consumer only has a single piece of release paper to handle and dispose.

[0028] The perforation lines 38 are preferably provided with extensions (designated generally by reference number 46) that extend between the peripheral-shaped portions of the perforation lines and the periphery 26 of

the pantliner. These extensions 46 of the perforation lines 38 comprise longitudinally-oriented extensions 48 and laterally-oriented extensions 50. The longitudinally-oriented extensions 48, together with the perforation lines that they are extensions of, allow portions that make up the width of the pantliner to be removed without altering the lengthwise dimension of the pantliner. The laterally-oriented extensions 50 of the perforation lines, together with the perforation lines that they are extensions of, allow portions of the length of the pantliner to be removed without altering the widthwise dimension of the pantliner.

[0029] The pantliner 20 of the present invention is used by comparing the size of the pantliner to the size of the crotch of the wearer's panties. The wearer then removes any desired portions of the pantliner located outboard of the perforation lines 38 so that the pantliner will be of the size desired to fit into the wearer's panties. The release liner 36 on the remainder of the pantliner is removed, and the pantliner 20 is placed in a panty so that the adhesive (or other fastener) 34 contacts the panty and maintains the pantliner in position within the panty during use.

[0030] Numerous alternative embodiments of the present invention are possible. For example, the absorbent article can have portions that are folded back at perforation lines, or other lines of weakness, rather than being removed at perforation lines. The panty fastener on the back of such folded back portions could secure the folded back portions to the remaining portion of the absorbent article.

[0031] In these or other alternative embodiments, the pantliner, or other absorbent article, can be provided with odor control properties (for example, the pantliner may comprise a mixture of zeolite A, absorbent gelling material, and polyethylene powder that is homogeneously blended and applied to the absorbent core). The pantliner may also be flushable and incorporate the technology described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/561,989 entitled "Water Dispersible and Flushable Absorbent Article", filed in the name of Christon, et al. on November 22, 1995. The pantliner may also be comprised of one or more extensible components such as those sanitary napkins, and the like described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/915,133 filed July 23, 1992, in the name of Osborn, et al. (PCT Publication No. WO 93/01785, published February 4, 1993), now pending in the form of allowed continuation Application Serial No. 08/503,895, filed on July 18, 1995; and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/915,284 filed July 23, 1992, in the name of Osborn, et al. (PCT Publication No. 93/01786, published February 4, 1993), now pending in the form of allowed divisional Application Serial Nos. 08/472,156 and 08/476,238, filed on June 7, 1995.

[0032] In these or other alternative embodiments of the present invention, the pantliner can have two flaps each of which are adjacent to and extend laterally from the side edge of the absorbent core. The flaps are pref-

erably configured to drape over the edges of the wearer's panties in the crotch region so that the flaps are disposed between the edges of the wearer's panties and the thighs. The flaps serve at least two purposes. First, the flaps help serve to prevent soiling of the wearer's body and panties by menstrual fluid, preferably by forming a double wall barrier along the edges of the panty. Second, the flaps are preferably provided with attachment means on their garment surface so that the flaps can be folded back under the panty and attached to the garment facing side of the panty or to the other flap. In this way, the flaps serve to keep the absorbent article properly positioned in the panty. The flaps can be constructed of various materials including materials similar to the topsheet, backsheet, tissue, or combination of these materials. Further, the flaps may be a separate element attached to the main body of the absorbent article or can comprise extensions of the topsheet and backsheet (i.e., unitary). A number of absorbent articles having flaps suitable or adaptable for use with the absorbent article of the present invention are disclosed in U.S. 4,687,478 entitled "Shaped Sanitary Napkin With Flaps", which issued to Van Tilburg on August 18, 1987; U.S. 4,589,876 entitled "Sanitary Napkin", which issued to Van Tilburg on May 20, 1986; and U.S. 4,608,047, entitled "Sanitary Napkin Attachment Means", which issued to Mattingly on August 26, 1986. The absorbent articles can be provided with a feature, such as perforations, that allows the side of the flaps to be adjusted.

[0033] Other embodiments of the absorbent articles described herein are also possible. For example, in alternative embodiments, instead of being provided with flaps, the absorbent article could be provided with undergarment covering components or ("side wrapping elements") that have a smaller span than conventionally sized flaps and that do not have to be manipulated by the wearer when placed in the wearer's undergarments. These side wrapping elements can also be provided with a feature that allows them to be adjusted in size. Absorbent articles having side wrapping elements are described in allowed U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/096,121 entitled "Absorbent Articles Having Panty Covering Components That Naturally Wrap the Sides of Panties" filed July 22, 1993, in the name of Lavash, et al. (PCT Publication No. WO 94/02096, published February 3, 1994); U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/124,180 entitled "Absorbent Articles Having Panty Covering Components Comprising Extensible Web Materials Which Exhibit Elastic-Like Behavior" filed September 17, 1993, in the name of Mansfield, et al. (PCT Publication No. WO 95/07675, published March 23, 1995); and U.S. Patent 5,558,663 entitled "Absorbent Articles Having Undergarment Covering Components With Zones of Extensibility" issued to Weinberger, et al. on September 24, 1996.

[0034] As discussed above, the adjustable feature of the present invention can be provided on other types of absorbent articles, such as sanitary napkins and incontinence articles.

The term "sanitary napkin" refers to an absorbent article which is worn by females adjacent to the pudendal region, generally external to the urogenital region, and which is intended to absorb and contain menstrual fluids and other vaginal discharges from the wearer's body (e.g., blood, menses, and urine). As used herein, the term "pudendal" refers to the externally visible female genitalia. Preferred sanitary napkin configurations are described generally in U.S. Patent 4,950,264, "Thin, Flexible Sanitary Napkin" issued to Osborn on August 21, 1990; U.S. Patent 4,425,130, "Compound Sanitary Napkin" issued to DesMarais on January 10, 1984; U.S. Patent 4,321,924, and "Bordered Disposable Absorbent Article" issued to Ahr on March 30, 1982. Interlabial devices which reside within, or partially within and partially external of the wearer's vestibule are also within the scope of this invention.

[0035] The term "incontinence article" refers to pads, undergarments (pads held in place by a suspension system of same type, such as a belt, or the like), inserts for absorbent articles, capacity boosters for absorbent articles, briefs, bed pads, and the like, regardless of whether they are worn by adults or other incontinent persons. Suitable incontinence articles that can be provided with the adjustable feature described herein are disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,300,054 issued to Feist, et al. on April 5, 1994 and U.S. Patent 5,304,161 issued to Noel, et al. April 19, 1994.

[0036] The disclosures of all patents, patent applications (and any patents which issue thereon, as well as any corresponding published foreign patent applications), and publications mentioned throughout this patent application are hereby incorporated by reference herein. It is expressly not admitted, however, that any of the documents incorporated by reference herein teach or disclose the present invention. It is also expressly not admitted that any of the commercially available materials or products described herein teach or disclose the present invention.

[0037] While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various other changes and modifications can be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

## Claims

1. An absorbent article (20) for wearing in a crotch region of a wearer's undergarment, said absorbent article having a longitudinal centerline (L), a longitudinal dimension extending in a longitudinal direction, longitudinal side edges (22), a transverse dimension extending in a transverse direction, end edges (24), a liquid pervious topsheet (28), and a periphery (26) having a configuration, said absorbent article comprising a liquid impervious backsheet (30) joined to said topsheet, and an absorbent core

- (32) positioned between said topsheet and said backsheet, said absorbent article **characterized in that** it has at least one perforation line (38) located inboard of said periphery and extending along said entire periphery, said at least one perforation line (38) extending completely through said absorbent article along said longitudinal side edges and said end edges so that said absorbent article can be reduced in size by a wearer to fit individual undergarment sizes.
2. The absorbent article of Claim 1 wherein said absorbent article (20) is adjusted in size by tearing said article along at least one perforation line (38) and removing a portion of said absorbent article located outboard of said perforation line.
  3. The absorbent article of Claim 2 wherein at least one perforation line has the same configuration as said periphery (26) of said absorbent article.
  4. The absorbent article of Claim 3 wherein said absorbent article comprises more than one perforation line (38) having the same configuration as said periphery (26) of said absorbent article.
  5. The absorbent article of Claim 1 wherein said absorbent article is a pantliner (20).
2. Absorbierender Artikel nach Anspruch 1, in welchem der absorbierende Artikel (20) in seiner Größe durch Aufreißen des Artikels entlang wenigstens einer Perforationslinie (38) und Entfernen eines Bereichs des absorbierenden Artikels, der außerhalb der Perforationslinie liegt, angepaßt ist.
  3. Absorbierender Artikel nach Anspruch 2, in welchem wenigstens eine Perforationslinie die gleiche Konfiguration hat, wie der Umfang (26) des absorbierenden Artikels.
  4. Absorbierender Artikel nach Anspruch 3, in welchem der absorbierende Artikel mehr als eine Perforationslinie (38) umfaßt, welche die gleiche Konfiguration wie der Umfang (26) des absorbierenden Artikels hat.
  5. Absorbierender Artikel nach Anspruch 1, in welchem der absorbierende Artikel eine Höscheneinlage (20) ist.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Absorbierender Artikel (20) zum Tragen in einem Schrittbereich einer Unterwäsche eines Trägers, wobei der absorbierende Artikel eine längs verlaufende Mittellinie (L), eine längs verlaufende Abmessung, die sich in einer Längsrichtung erstreckt, längs verlaufende Seitenränder (22), eine quer verlaufende Abmessung, die sich in Querrichtung erstreckt, Stirnränder (24), eine flüssigkeitsdurchlässige Oberschicht (28) und einen Umfang (26) mit einer Konfiguration aufweist, wobei der absorbierende Artikel umfaßt eine mit der Oberschicht verbundene flüssigkeitsundurchlässige Unterschicht (30) und einen absorbierenden Kern (32), der zwischen der Oberschicht und der Unterschicht positioniert ist, wobei der absorbierende Artikel **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, daß** dieser wenigstens eine Perforationslinie (38) hat, die innenseitig des Umfangs liegt und sich entlang des gesamten Umfangs erstreckt, wobei sich die wenigstens eine Perforationslinie (38) vollständig durch den absorbierenden Artikel entlang der längs verlaufenden Seitenränder und der Stirnränder hindurch erstreckt, so daß der absorbierende Artikel durch einen Träger in seiner Größe reduziert werden kann, um an individuelle Unterwäschegrößen angepaßt zu werden.

#### Revendications

1. Article absorbant (20) destiné à être porté dans la région d'entrejambe du sous-vêtement d'une utilisatrice, ledit article absorbant ayant une ligne médiane longitudinale (L), une dimension longitudinale s'étendant dans une direction longitudinale, des bords latéraux longitudinaux (22), une dimension transversale s'étendant dans une direction transversale, des bords d'extrémité (24), une feuille de dessus (28) perméable aux liquides, et une périphérie (26) ayant une certaine configuration, ledit article absorbant comprenant une feuille de fond (30) imperméable aux liquides, réunie à ladite feuille de dessus, et une âme absorbante (32) placée entre ladite feuille de dessus et ladite feuille de fond, ledit article absorbant étant **caractérisé en ce qu'il a au moins une ligne de perforations (38) située à l'intérieur de ladite périphérie et s'étendant le long de toute ladite périphérie, ladite au moins une ligne de perforations (38) s'étendant complètement à travers ledit article absorbant, le long desdits bords latéraux longitudinaux et desdits bords d'extrémité, de sorte qu'une utilisatrice puisse réduire la taille dudit article absorbant pour l'ajuster à la taille de son sous-vêtement.**
2. Article absorbant selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la taille dudit article absorbant (20) est ajustée par déchirement dudit article le long d'au moins une ligne de perforations (38) et retrait d'une partie dudit article absorbant située à l'extérieur de ladite ligne de perforations.
3. Article absorbant selon la revendication 2, dans le-

quel au moins une ligne de perforations a la même configuration que ladite périphérie (26) dudit article absorbant.

4. Article absorbant selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit article absorbant comprend plus d'une ligne de perforations (38) ayant la même configuration que ladite périphérie (26) dudit article absorbant.
5. Article absorbant selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit article absorbant est un protège-slip (20).

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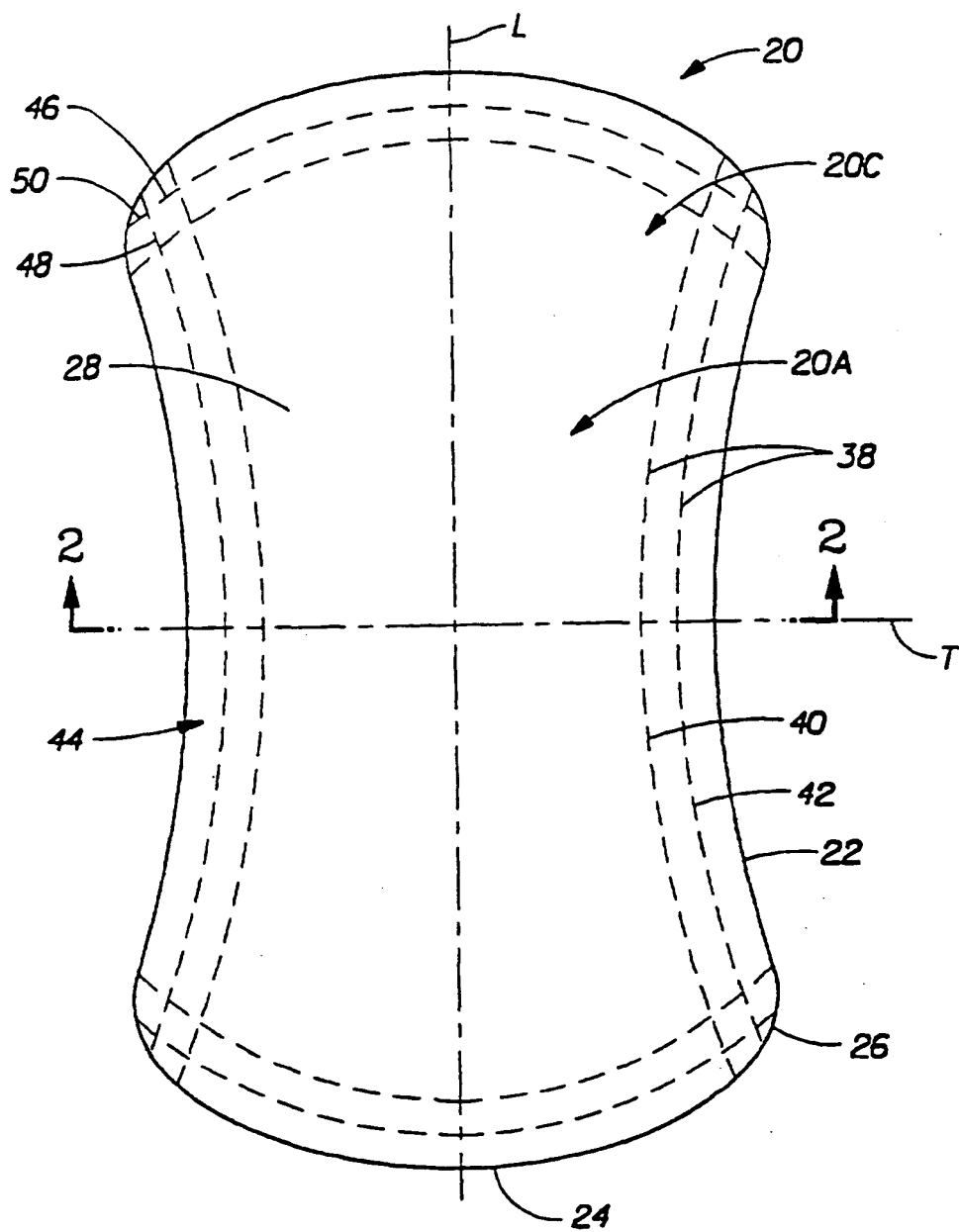


Fig. 1

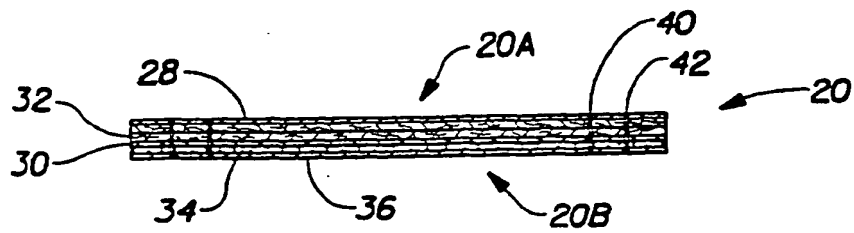


Fig. 2